

Prussian brigades in the German positions north of the Aisne.

**Bombarding Soissons.**  
The German artillery continues its efforts to demolish the town, and a large part of it has been wrecked. The French authorities have sent out most of the civilian population, and no civilians are permitted entrance. This is, of course, the plan of the defense being perfected.

The flood of the Aisne shows signs of subsiding, and it is believed the general advance will be attempted about the latter part of this week.

German claims that Verdun is encircled are ridiculed by French military experts. They declare the Germans have been able to make no material progress, and that not a single shell has yet fallen on the French fortifications in that vicinity.

La Boisselle was captured this morning after severe fighting and the allied troops are in possession of the village.

The night statement declares that the French have brought down two German aeroplanes which flew over the positions in the Argonne.

The efforts of the French in this region are directed against the communication between Metz and St. Mihiel, and it is understood that the situation is entirely favorable to the allies and that still better news may be expected during the next few days.

German attacks were directed against Atriches, northeast of Vic-sur-Aisne; at hill 265, in the Argonne, northwest of Verdun; at Thiaucourt, northeast of Verdun; and at Thiaucourt, northeast of Verdun.

These efforts were easily repulsed, the French war office reports.

It is reported that the snow is two feet deep in upper Alsace and that infantry attacks are absolutely precluded by weather conditions.

The allied artillery has been doing exceptionally effective work, not only in the matter of weight of metal discharged, in which the Germans have previously been superior, but also in the marksmanship displayed.

In a number of instances the French guns, under equal conditions, have silenced the enemy's big guns by their accuracy and have created situations in which the virtually unopposed advance of the French infantry was possible.

**VILLA IN CAPITAL**

**TO REPEL CARRANZA**

**Arrives With Vanguard of Army of 15,000—People Still in State of Unrest.**

General Villa has arrived in Mexico City with the vanguard of an army of 15,000 troops which he has ordered to the capital to repel the threatened attack of Carranza's forces, according to advices received here today.

Meager reports to the State Department said that fair order is being maintained in Mexico City, although unrest continues to prevail among the people ever uncertain as to which faction will control the city.

A report from Consul Sullivan indicated that Carranza's army, which is estimated at 15,000 troops and three members of his cabinet, had joined General Obregon at Toluca. Their combined force is said to be 20,000 men.

Reports to Villa agents insist, however, that no attack on Mexico City is imminent. The result of the arrival of Villa and his army, they declare, will be to hasten the restoration of order at the capital, and to push forward the plans for an offensive campaign to drive Carranza from Vera Cruz.

The Carranzista agency here has been advised that General Blanco left the capital with Gutierrez to avoid a personal encounter with Villa. Villa had telegraphed to Carranza, however, to cause Blanco's arrest. Robles, however, also left the capital with Gutierrez and Blanco.

Elben Arriola, chief of the Carranzista agency here, has issued a statement in which he declared that Carranza had been invited to leave the city by the Carranzista army, and that Carranza had refused to do so.

Among the staunch admirers of Billy Sunday and supporters of the movement to get him here, are the Rev. Dr. Charles Wood, pastor of the Church of the Covenant; the Rev. Dr. Clarence A. Vincent, pastor of the Mt. Pleasant Congregational Church; the Rev. Dr. W. E. Church; and the Rev. Dr. Abram Simon, of the Elkhart Street temple, whose committee he welcomed Sunday's coming.

**Two Churches May Object.**  
The only opposition expected at the meeting of the Pastors' Federation on February 1, is from Lutherans and Episcopalians. Today the Rev. William W. Wade, of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, said:

"After reading about William Sunday I was pleasantly surprised on hearing him yesterday afternoon. However, my opinion concerning his method of dealing with things holy and sacred has not changed. He does good in his own way, but he might do much more good without the objectionable features that characterize his meetings. Concerning inviting him to Washington, I abide by the stand taken by the Lutheran pastors, in which we reported we did not favor his coming. I am personally opposed to his scheme and methods."

Said the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Greene, of Calvary Baptist Church, who previously has withstood his opinions: "My impression of Mr. Sunday after the meeting yesterday are most kindly. It was a good meeting, and he left behind him a good influence. He sometimes lays himself open to serious criticism by his methods, but it must be admitted that a vast amount of good is accomplished."

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## SUSPECT WAR PLOT

**Trenton Plant, Working on Army Contracts, Gunned for Second Time in Three Weeks.**

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 19.—The second fire in three weeks has laid the insulated wire department of John A. Roebling Sons Company in ruins, and the company is now working on the remains of the plant of the factory.

The factory was working night and day on the order for 10,000,000 feet of wire for a foreign army. The company was also at work on traces and cables for the navy.

"Black Handers" were blamed for the fire on New Year Day, which damaged the wire department of the factory. Since then guards have been placed about the buildings to prevent further destruction.

The wire contract called for armament insulation, which is used mainly for telephone and telegraph lines in the field.

So persistent have been the surmises of espionage that the investigation by city authorities is hinted at.

**Started in Old Building.**  
The fire started about 7 o'clock in an old building. The blaze spread with remarkable rapidity to the insulated wire department, a structure 300 feet in length. At least 50 hands were employed in this department and the night force was at work when the alarm sounded.

All hands had ample time in which to escape and many of them returned to the factory to see the blaze, but their efforts were ineffectual.

Trenton has not a large number of fire engines and trucks, and firemen soon realized that the job was too gigantic for them.

**Iron Works Menaced.**  
The flames swept through this building at high speed and soon menaced the plant of the J. L. Mott Iron Works, one of Trenton's most important manufacturing concerns, and that of the Home Rubber Company.

James W. Bennett, chief of the Trenton fire department, sent out calls to nearby towns for help and the fire apparatus from Camden, Bordentown and Trenton were sent to the factory.

There were natural delays in transportation and much damage was done before the fire was brought under control.

Bennett was leading his men in the hottest of the fight when a wall toppled over on him. He was taken to the Trenton Hospital seriously hurt. It is believed that he was internally injured.

Other firemen were also injured and sent to the hospital.

**State Prisoners in Fear.**  
The Robelling plant is not far from the State prison, and the great glare and dense smoke made the prisoners extremely nervous. Although there was no danger so far the prison was concerned, the prison authorities doubled the guards.

James W. Bennett, Jr., general manager and treasurer of the Robelling Company, said the loss to his concern would be about \$1,000,000. Of this \$700,000, he said, is covered by insurance. As the insulated wire department is a complete loss, he said, 1,200 men would be thrown out of work.

**RETURN OF SUNDAY**

**TO BE CONSIDERED**

(Continued from First Page.)

look at the baseball evangelist as he went in.

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## INTERMEYER'S VIEWS ON INDUSTRIAL UNREST

Its cause—"Injustice of existing conditions and American ambition. It is due to discontent brought about largely among industrial workers by the way large fortunes are made and a feeling the workers are not getting their share of the results."

"Our captains of industry, unfortunately, don't make any effort to meet the demands of labor until they are forced to."

Remedial legislation—First, abolish as far as possible absenteeism by cutting out proxies; by permitting every shareholder to vote by mail; by compelling directors to send out in advance lists of candidates, and by giving minority stockholders a representation on the board.

Second, protect the interests of labor by giving the employees representation in the board, and by Federal and State industrial insurance of workmen.—From Samuel Untermyer's testimony before the Commission on Industrial Relations.

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## IDA TARBELL SEES HOPE FOR LABORER

Dawn of New Day With Golden Rule in Sight, Says Noted Magazine Writer.

(Continued from First Page.)  
first, and he was the man who induced the laborer to develop that as one of its policies, and today it is increasing this policy and intelligently applying it.

Commissioner Garretson heeded Miss Tarbell somewhat severely. His questioning was destined to show that the laborer was not a threat to the annihilation of the entire labor movement.

Miss Tarbell insisted that the American employer is rapidly taking the position that the more wages a man earns for himself the more dividends he produces for his employer.

Miss Tarbell enthusiastically defended the industrial revolution, which she said was one of the industries of the nation that "has seen the light."

She cheerfully admitted that even the most advanced women, stripped nearly to the waist to stoke coke ovens in Pennsylvania and other States. She declared, however, this was one of the abuses that are rapidly being eliminated.

**Absentee Landlordism.**  
"Absentee landlordism," or the control of large industrial corporations by financial interests concentrated in New York City, is a fundamental cause of industrial unrest in this country and of friction between labor and capital.

Samuel Untermyer, lawyer, and Roger W. Babson, financial writer, agreed in testimony yesterday.

The abolition of voting by proxy, giving labor representation on boards of directors, and representation to minority stockholders would do much to control this conditions, both witnesses said.

Babson, who gave a keen analysis of industrial conditions, said capital and labor stood in the same relation to each other now as did England and the American colonies 150 years ago. He said if both kept on demanding all they could get instead of bargaining on business principles there was going to be a "bust-up."

Untermyer said this country would never see effective corporation reform until it had a complete change in the methods of controlling such corporations. Under the present system, he said, the controlling interests retain control even after a supposed reorganization.

The concentration of industry in the hands of a few backers destroys the liberty of the workers, the witness said. To meet this concentration of capital, organization of labor will not suffice, although I am a great believer in labor unions. Government help is needed.

Labor unions in the basic industries in this country are weaker today than they were before the industry became concentrated in the hands of capitalists.

Babson, in supporting the assertion that absentee ownership was the cause of industrial unrest, pointed out that the complete change in ownership would occur in businesses built up by an owner who lives in the town where they are carried on.

**Belgian Relief Board**

**Enjoys Largest Day**

The most successful day thus far in the new year was experienced by the Belgian relief committee yesterday when a quantity of new clothing was received and \$248 in cash donated.

One check was for \$100, which represented the proceeds of a benefit dance given at the Rauschert on December 28 by Mrs. Gertrude G. Lewis and friends.

Another check was for \$84